

# INFORMATION LETTER

## NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

Not for  
Publication

For Members  
Only

No. 854

Washington, D. C.

October 4, 1941

### CANNERS URGED TO SUPPLY DATA

#### Association Secretary Emphasizes Need of Prompt Response to Questionnaire

Following up the letter sent by the Department of Agriculture to canners requesting information on equipment and machinery they will need for operations in 1942, Secretary Frank E. Gorrell has addressed a letter to all canners urging a full and prompt response to the Department's inquiry. In this letter Secretary Gorrell said:

"Before the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board can plan to make available to the canning industry the equipment and machinery that canners will need for their operations in 1942, it must have on hand basic data as to these needs.

"On September 16, the Department of Agriculture sent to every canner a questionnaire listing the points on which information is desired, with the request that the questionnaire be filled out and returned immediately.

"Delay on the part of the canners in replying to this request can be costly to both the industry and the defense program. Restrictions on the use of materials, especially those on the Critical List, are absolutely necessary. Allocations of available materials on an efficient, equitable basis can be made only in the light of definite information on requirements, and this is what the canners have been asked to supply.

The industry will doubtless be expected to expand its production in 1942. In view of the scarcity of various materials required in making repair parts and machinery, it is highly desirable—in fact, essential—that expansion in production be obtained, so far as possible, by utilization to the fullest extent of present machinery and equipment. Installation of new equipment to replace worn machinery should be undertaken only when it is impracticable to maintain efficient operations by repairing equipment and machinery already installed.

"If you have not already responded to the Agricultural Department's request, please do so at once. It will be rendering a service to both your country and your industry.

"If you did not receive a copy of the questionnaire, or have misplaced the copy you received, additional copies will be supplied by the U. S. Department of Agriculture on your request."

### War Clause for Futures Contracts

Following publication, early in the year, of the war emergency clause suggested for inclusion in futures contracts, the Association received a number of inquiries from canners for a shortened form of the clause that might be added to old contract forms by the use of a rubber stamp. In reply to these inquiries, the Association advised canners that the complete clause is necessary to cover all the contingencies involved.

In their preparation for the 1942 season, it is recommended that canners use this emergency clause in their contracts for futures sales and that in the printing of the contracts, the complete clause be embodied in the printed form. The text of the emergency war clause as published in INFORMATION LETTER No. 832 (April 19, 1941) follows:

If, as the result of any war in which the United States becomes a belligerent or during any national emergency proclaimed by Congress or the President arising out of any foreign wars, (1) Seller's factory or factories or all or any portion of Seller's production are commandeered or requisitioned by the Federal Government; or (2) Seller's production or sales are regulated or restricted by the Federal Government; or (3) Seller, in compliance (whether such compliance is mandatory or not) with any Government request, order, contract, allotment, notice, or "friendly commandeer" received in writing after the date of this contract, delivers to or reserves for the Government, or agencies designated by the Government, all or any portion of Seller's production; or (4) Seller with reasonable effort and at reasonable cost is unable to obtain the raw materials, supplies, fuel, labor, or transportation necessary to enable it to fulfill its contracts; and as a result, Seller is unable to fulfill all of its contract commitments to all purchasers of any article covered by this contract, Seller shall pro-rate among all such purchasers its available supply, if any, of such article, and a delivery of Buyer's pro rata share, if any, shall constitute a full performance of this contract. If under the conditions specified there is no available supply to be pro-rated, Seller shall not be liable for failure to deliver.

### CHICAGO HOTELS RAISE RATES

#### Changes Will Apply to Reservations Made for the Annual Convention

Hotels in Chicago have put into effect a general increase in room rates. The Stevens Hotel has advised the Association that the following changes in its rates will apply to reservations made for the annual convention in January:

Rooms for which the rate was \$3 single and \$4.50 double have been advanced in part to \$3.25 and \$4.75 and in part to \$3.75 and \$5.25, respectively.

Rooms for which the rate was formerly \$3.50 single and \$5 double have been advanced in part to \$3.75 and \$5.25 and in part to \$4 and \$6, respectively.

Some rooms for which the rate was \$4 single and \$6 double have been advanced to \$4.50 and \$6.50, respectively.

Rooms for which the rate was \$4.50 single and \$6.50 double are now \$5 and \$7, respectively.

Rooms for which the rate was \$5 single and \$7 double have been advanced to \$5.50 and \$7.50, respectively.

Some rooms with twin beds for which the rate was \$8 have been increased to \$8.50.

Certain suites of rooms have advanced from \$19 to \$21.50, and from \$24 to \$26, respectively.

### BROOKINGS PRICE STUDY ISSUED

#### Rise in Last Two Years Ascribed to Agricultural Product Prices and Wage Increases

In a pamphlet study made public on September 29 by the Brookings Institution, the 21 per cent rise in wholesale prices which has occurred in the past two years is ascribed chiefly to increases in the prices of agricultural products and to higher hourly wage rates. Agricultural price rises, the study found, are due primarily to government policies, and not to conditions of supply and demand. The effect of these policies is cumulative, it is stated, and is already resulting in an upward spiral of costs and prices with disastrous effects upon large segments of the population.

The study was made by Dr. Harold G. Moulton and Dr. Meyer Jacobstein, under a grant from the Maurice and Laura Falk Foundation, of Pittsburgh. In its announcement of the study, the Brookings Institution states:

The agricultural price rise of approximately one-third in the year ended June 30, 1941, is contrasted with relatively small advances in other important commodities, such as metal and metal products which lie at the center of defense demands. Farm product prices have gone up because of government price guarantees, made effective by loans in the case of staple crops and by purchases in the case of certain other products required for the Lend-lease program or as stock piles for post-war European needs.

The government's announcement that prices of many farm commodities will be maintained at not less than 85 per cent of "parity" until the end of 1942, coupled with the provision in the price control bill which bars any ceiling on farm products at less than 110 per cent of parity, has stimulated speculation for further rises on the part of both farmers and professional speculators. Agricultural raw materials, it is pointed out, account directly for a large part of costs in many industries. Moreover, through their effect on the cost of living, they lead to wage increases which affect all costs.

During the defense period, wage costs—already advanced by 40-hour-week legislation with time and a half for overtime—have been further increased by various factors. Shortages of skilled labor, especially in certain industries and regions, have pushed hourly rates upward, and there is also a tendency for employers to raise wages when profits are rising. The policy of the National Mediation Board, in approving wage increases in most cases that have come before it, has figured importantly.

The official price control bill now before Congress is not focused on these primary factors in price advances, but on control in subsequent stages, and therefore can have only a limited effect. All the Price Administrator can do is to try to prevent the rises in manufacturing and distributing prices from being excessive. He is faced with the impossible task of restraining prices throughout the economy, although primary elements of costs are not only uncontrolled, but are actually being pushed upward.

The expansion of production and the rise in prices that have accompanied the progress of the defense program have had different effects on different groups of income recipients, some gaining while others lost. The real income of farmers (dollar income with allowance for increases in living costs) has increased about 30 per cent. Real wages in manufacturing are up about 23 per cent. Manufacturing profits have risen approximately 16 per cent.

Other groups, whose incomes have not increased in proportion to living costs, have suffered. These include unorgan-

ized groups of laborers in retail trades, small business enterprises, farm labor, some five million employees of Federal, State, and local governments, and large numbers of professional and other salaried groups. The many people dependent on pensions and annuities have lost, as well as those who have accumulated insurance or other savings funds. To these may be added a large part of the million and a half men now in the armed forces. Finally, many have sustained losses in real income as a result of the increase in taxes, which has been felt particularly by persons on fixed salaries.

Furthermore, the full effect of recent agricultural price advances has not as yet been manifest at the consuming end, partly because of a lag in the adjustment of retail prices and partly because only a small part of the new crops has been marketed and processed for consumer use. As the months pass, the effect will become cumulatively apparent, and will lead to further insistent demands for higher wages and salaries in every field of industry, including those groups that have not shared in wage increases thus far.

Manufacturing corporations have not "profiteered" during the defense program; that is to say, they have not advanced prices as compared with the costs of raw materials and labor. On the contrary, wholesale prices of manufactured goods have been advanced only about three-fourths as much as hourly wage rates and less than half as much as raw material costs. Their increase in profits, which has tended to level out since the beginning of 1941, has been the result of expanding volume, lessening the burden of indirect or overhead costs.

#### Evaporated and Condensed Milk Statistics

Evaporated milk manufacturers turned out an August pack of 293,359,000 pounds—the largest August pack of record, according to a report just released by the Agricultural Marketing Service. This production was 27 per cent larger than the August, 1940, pack and 66 per cent larger than the 5-year (1935-39) August average, and reflects requirements of the defense program. This August output was only six million pounds smaller than the July production, whereas ordinarily the difference is greater. Last year the difference was 30 million pounds and was 36 million for the 5-year average. Total production (case goods) for January to August, inclusive, is estimated at 2,081,180,000 pounds—a 14 per cent increase over production the same period last year, but still short of 25 per cent increase goal set for defense.

With condenseries drawing more heavily on milk supplies that ordinarily go to butter plants, production of condensed milk in August is estimated at 9,619,000 pounds, an increase of 58 per cent over August, 1940, production and 155 per cent over the 5-year average. From January to August condensed milk production (case goods) is estimated at 71,677,000 pounds—96 per cent larger than the same period last year and 130 per cent larger than the 1935-39 average.

Stocks of evaporated milk (case goods) on September 1, 1941, totaled 289,904,000 pounds, an increase of almost 28 million pounds during August but a decrease of approximately 60 million pounds, or 17 per cent, over the stocks of September 1, 1940. This year's stocks include a considerable quantity purchased under Lend-lease but not delivered.

Stocks of condensed milk (case goods) September 1, 1941, totaled 10,494,000 pounds, an increase of about 700,000 pounds over both the August 1 stocks of this year and the September 1 stocks of last year.

## EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF CANNED FOODS

Statistics on the foreign trade in canned products in July and for the months ending in July reveal further changes due to the war. In the export trade in July, shipments of meat products, tomatoes, milk, and fish, except salmon, were out-

standing. In the import side there were larger receipts of tuna, crabmeat, and dutiable pineapple. The following table was compiled from figures of the Department of Commerce.

EXPORTS	July, 1940		July, 1941		Jan.-July, 1940		Jan.-July, 1941	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
Meats, total.....	366,633	\$62,636	22,329,807	\$5,981,884	8,055,800	\$2,147,580	39,155,919	\$10,467,731
Beef, corned, etc.....	18,254	3,423	2,973,329	817,010	212,215	44,436	3,123,188	833,549
Other beef.....	5,102	1,537	625,539	171,450	345,510	109,390	717,555	201,034
Pork.....	171,954	46,686	695,873	211,188	5,371,661	1,505,011	3,710,374	1,114,439
Sausage.....	94,506	26,975	2,527,036	704,609	783,986	217,880	4,104,687	1,088,256
Other meat.....	76,817	14,215	15,507,130	4,077,537	1,342,428	270,863	27,500,114	7,210,453
Vegetables, total.....	2,669,080	203,995	23,880,222	1,324,576	62,241,170	3,489,905	59,597,389	3,561,900
Asparagus.....	349,290	59,980	391,548	70,805	3,118,768	466,032	1,376,636	240,628
Beans, baked and with pork.....	1,114,091	45,016	620,683	29,726	30,155,910	1,235,909	3,470,422	184,379
Corn.....	106,880	7,784	101,441	8,635	1,042,332	71,324	1,131,213	80,567
Peas.....	271,632	21,342	435,598	29,752	2,221,340	169,515	3,018,094	225,488
Soups.....	193,457	18,320	361,946	30,751	5,486,246	380,432	2,526,810	230,356
Tomatoes.....	63,852	3,837	21,267,888	1,000,965	9,703,705	452,602	41,498,805	2,065,559
Tomato paste and puree.....	133,760	9,840	171,779	12,623	5,645,203	326,279	1,792,869	125,152
Tomato juice.....	86,862	5,445	143,823	9,365	1,166,196	74,322	1,537,325	94,202
Other vegetables.....	349,256	32,431	394,516	32,954	3,611,410	304,400	3,225,149	315,569
Condensed milk.....	4,588,801	511,986	7,111,066	860,375	7,587,100	820,309	43,449,743	5,134,906
Evaporated milk.....	15,068,254	931,026	60,152,747	4,620,439	34,726,489	2,336,643	150,757,934	11,156,113
Fish:								
Salmon.....	11,941,119	2,092,198	126,999	24,956	33,218,338	5,807,414	13,753,583	2,250,885
Sardines.....	4,631,901	294,773	6,400,066	494,328	46,432,071	3,371,416	36,150,208	2,474,846
Other fish.....	518,629	39,293	10,314,463	664,612	2,117,503	206,279	14,959,385	1,030,900
Shellfish—								
Shrimp.....	114,386	20,340	43,838	10,070	1,330,251	213,640	492,863	90,249
Other shellfish.....	54,328	9,539	149,637	24,663	465,255	76,937	476,651	83,501
Fruits, total.....	871,899	82,749	812,543	69,494	116,651,661	8,551,910	7,599,550	665,284
Grapefruit.....	27,612	1,991	20,352	1,288	39,657,567	2,559,709	326,036	19,921
Grapes.....			646	63			137,497	12,007
Loganberries.....	1,041	134	664	93	332,268	27,021	14,854	1,491
Other berries.....	48,297	6,087	14,329	1,809	235,075	30,507	219,860	26,530
Apple and sauce.....	20,572	1,906	47,439	2,783	2,080,933	93,056	386,023	23,688
Apricots.....	43,209	4,443	44,273	3,842	5,562,172	400,069	286,015	27,605
Cherries.....	36,716	4,212	57,821	5,982	510,490	54,773	389,812	50,223
Prunes.....	35,237	3,186	10,546	1,286	5,568,204	324,505	310,868	22,129
Peaches.....	180,079	14,631	171,442	14,128	27,145,405	1,793,420	1,872,830	138,269
Pears.....	67,453	6,808	137,248	11,432	14,090,735	1,151,009	1,144,023	90,005
Pineapple.....	106,841	9,130	125,725	9,330	5,736,202	478,669	670,983	52,935
Fruit salad and cocktail.....	216,030	22,738	132,919	13,932	14,106,151	1,500,418	1,349,333	143,002
Other fruits.....	78,896	7,423	43,139	3,526	1,606,439	138,659	490,766	48,389
Fruit juices (in gallons):								
Pineapple.....	25,956	14,624	17,510	10,155	412,923	200,674	148,234	81,741
Grapefruit.....	80,821	35,171	70,268	24,303	1,803,620	602,170	1,922,256	590,164
Orange.....	36,066	22,791	30,853	20,712	256,484	144,482	203,763	147,434
Other fruit juices.....	36,071	40,315	68,743	60,911	420,731	279,697	456,021	344,961
IMPORTS								
Meat:								
Beef.....	4,060,096	496,426	4,060,022	452,724	42,145,101	4,881,156	43,202,950	4,745,571
Other meats.....	1,373	601	713	100	50,293	15,512	22,537	6,280
Milk: condensed and evaporated.....	981	93	497	47	2,563	248	2,307	239
Fish:								
Packed in oil—								
Sardines.....	864,355	138,934	332,267	59,433	8,268,777	1,280,105	4,788,724	976,636
Anchovies.....	363,194	100,034	125,385	44,279	1,925,382	642,262	1,532,324	527,797
Tuna.....	485,460	78,492	990,678	200,602	4,877,464	767,668	2,704,335	529,173
Other fish in oil.....	29,708	4,783	70,572	15,613	372,832	98,254	261,218	70,822
Other fish not in oil.....	202,294	22,771	297,638	44,002	4,252,397	476,018	1,836,604	259,530
Caviar and other roe.....	15,604	9,934	4,866	2,036	104,350	65,390	32,358	46,373
Shellfish—								
Crab meat and sauce.....	364,796	105,498	1,870,251	593,980	10,111,583	3,089,616	5,008,578	1,549,825
Clams and oysters.....	45,741	7,580	33,598	7,794	371,165	77,474	370,845	85,212
Lobsters.....	177,140	83,305	254,101	113,697	708,067	286,145	1,218,268	490,650
Other shellfish.....	598,241	69,304	848,890	67,222	9,556,612	702,540	7,533,776	556,964
Vegetables:								
Peas.....	2,382	117			127,474	8,316	3,009	205
Pimientos.....	7,007	2,150	4,053	1,406	83,250	9,612		
Mushrooms.....					368,579	86,867	33,807	10,122
Tomatoes.....	560,480	27,416	45,000	1,643	17,044,623	811,151	345,859	17,265
Tomato paste and sauce.....	89,355	9,331			3,554,880	312,428	6,000	789
Other vegetables.....	35,888	2,010	654	41	168,829	10,051	13,065	928
Fruit:								
Pineapple, dutiable.....	3,625,073	207,723	1,593,374	93,807	9,811,560	470,421	18,185,213	855,315
Pineapple, free (Philippines).....	2,419,220	126,980			21,926,973	1,150,817	7,911,208	366,998
Mandarin oranges.....			765	51				

### SUGAR IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION

#### Decline of 17.1 Per Cent in July as Compared with Preceding Month

Sugar released for consumption in the United States during July, including both imports direct for consumption and withdrawals from bonded warehouses, amounted to 919,908,773 pounds as compared with 1,109,432,122 pounds in June, a decrease of 17.1 per cent. These figures, based upon reports of the Department of Commerce, represent the amount of sugar coming into the United States which may be sold under the quota system.

In the following table are shown by countries of origin, the imports during July, of raw and refined sugar, both dutiable and free, including withdrawals from bonded warehouses:

Origin	Raw		Refined	
	Dutiable Pounds	Free Pounds	Dutiable Pounds	Free Pounds
<b>Foreign countries:</b>				
Cuba	286,418,106		43,622,287	5,800
Canada			57	
Dominican Republic	18,755,275		509,729	
Haiti	2,240,000			80,446
Peru	23,034,223			
Philippine Islands	200,000	142,427,055	17,755,000	
China	9,900			
Hong Kong	2,100			
Total	330,659,664	142,427,055	61,977,073	86,246
<b>U. S. Territories:</b>				
Puerto Rico		176,059,805		12,122,500
Hawaii		195,076,430		
Total	330,659,664	315,063,290	61,977,073	12,208,746

In the following table the combined imports direct for consumption and withdrawals from bonded warehouses are shown by port of entry:

Port of Entry	Raw		Refined	
	Dutiable Pounds	Free Pounds	Dutiable Pounds	Free Pounds
<b>Massachusetts</b>				
Vermont	31,701,837	17,100,517	808,929	57
Chicago	350		4,032,100	
Ohio			19,431,700	80,446
New York	84,263,746	71,330,110		
Maryland	22,884,913	23,944,239	8,120,000	
Virginia			6,569,962	
South Carolina			1,950,000	
Georgia	30,608,085			
Florida	247,668		991,800	
Mobile			1,000,000	5,800
New Orleans	140,208,577	29,991,584	1,227,525	
Galveston	20,446,258			
Los Angeles			11,930,000	
San Francisco	4,500		50,000	
Oregon			1,000,000	
Washington	200,360	150,605	4,775,000	
Hawaii	3,150			
Total	330,659,664	142,427,055	61,977,073	86,246

#### Appointments to OPA Consumer Field Staff

The following new members of the field staff of the Consumer Division, Office of Price Administration, were announced September 30:

John W. Edelman, special consultant on consumer problems of labor; Samuel Jacobs and Mrs. Loretta Vrooman, regional representatives for the Mid-west; and Mrs. Ethel P. Haselkorn, associate field representative for the New York and New England area.

In announcing these appointments, Miss Harriet Elliott, associate administrator of OPA, gave the following description of the functions of the field staff:

(1) They will explain the OPA program to the consuming public and point out the ways in which the public can cooperate with national defense in their selection, purchase, and use of civilian goods. (2) They will make available to consumers in their regions educational materials and information from this office on the problems of price, supply, substitute materials, and conservation methods. (3) They will help consumers to help themselves through the use of all available local and state facilities for raising standards of living—facilities such as surplus distribution channels, school lunch programs, use of city markets, etc. (4) And, finally, and very important to us, they will keep us informed in detail of the effects of the defense program on the standards of living of the civilian population of the various regions throughout the country.

#### Refrigerated Warehouse Space Ample for Nation

There is ample refrigerated warehouse space to preserve the nation's perishable food supplies for both civilian and defense needs, according to a survey released September 29 by Ralph Budd, transportation commissioner, Office for Emergency Management.

The survey, made by the warehousing and transportation unit of the Transportation Division, showed that there were 120 million cubic feet of space vacant at the middle of June. In the past 20 years, warehouse space has expanded by 221 million cubic feet to make a total of 765 million cubic feet available for use. Except for the 1933-35 period, when some obsolete warehouse space was abandoned, the industry has shown a steady growth since 1921.

The survey, which charted breakdowns of space by type of plant for the whole United States, as well as by regions and States, revealed an occupancy of 53.1 per cent in the country as a whole.

#### GOVERNMENT FOOD PURCHASES

#### Chicago Depot to Open Bids For Large Quantities of Canned Meats

Bids are to be opened by the Chicago Quartermaster Depot on October 8 on the following articles: 300,000 dozen No. 2½ cans Standard grade solid or dry pack sweet potatoes; 1,850 dozen No. 10 Extra Standard canned tomatoes or as alternatives 6,740 dozen No. 2½ or 9,932 dozen No. 2 cans.

On October 9 this depot will open bids on 48,000 cans of chili con carne with beans, net weight not less than 6 pounds 8 ounces.

On October 15 the depot will open bids on a large quantity of meat products, including 399,984 24-ounce cans and 436,368 5-pound 8-ounce cans of corned beef hash; 375,000 6-pound cans of pork luncheon meat; 111,108 No. 10 cans of meat and vegetable hash; 875,136 28-ounce cans of meat and vegetable stew (Army Field Ration C, Unit M-2), and 999,984 1-pound 8-ounce cans of Vienna style sausage. The invitation to bid specified that one half of each of these products is for domestic and the other half is for oversea shipment.

The Jersey City Quartermaster Depot will open bids on October 8 on 18,826 No. 10 cans of Fancy apple butter, and on October 9 will open bids on considerable quantities of miscellaneous jams and preserves.

The Jersey City depot is asking for bids to be opened October 20 on 98,055 No. 2 cans of red sour pitted Standard cherries in water, 31,236 for delivery at Schenectady, 37,112 at Brooklyn, and 29,707 at Seattle.

An invitation has been issued by the Veterans Administration, Arlington Bldg., Washington, D. C., for bids on 3,740 dozen No. 10 cans of hominy. Bids will be opened October 7 and deliveries are to be made to supply depots at Perryville, Md., and Chicago, Ill.

The Department of Agriculture on October 3 announced that it again contemplated the purchase of canned white potatoes. Offers for the sale of the product in No. 2 or No. 2½ cans must be in the hands of the FSCC by October 17. Acceptances will be made on October 20.

Purchases of canned items made by the Department during the past week are noted in the following table, along with cumulative totals of all canned foods purchases since March 15.

#### TOTAL PURCHASES—CANNED COMMODITIES

	Sept. 26-Oct. 3	Mar. 15-Oct. 3
	Cases	Cases
Fruits:		
Apricots.....		135,284
Grapefruit.....		398,418
Grapefruit juice.....		643,200
Peaches.....	88,871	272,086
Pears.....	318,333	718,258
Pineapple.....		5,000
Prunes.....		634,851
Vegetables:		
Tomatoes—		
Spots.....	98,000	1,552,661
Futures.....		2,679,040
Tomato paste.....		69,600
Tomato puree.....		43,000
Peas.....	57,000	57,000
Potatoes.....		299,200
Fish:		
Species not specified—		
Spots.....	52,788	1,413,514
Futures.....		1,687,700
Others:		
Chicken, boneless.....		* 52,800
Field Ration, type C.....		* 1,119,996
Milk, evaporated.....	874,350	6,722,500
Pork.....	*13,285,028	* 136,216,252
Pork and beans.....		1,087,298

\* Pounds.

#### California Fish Canners Elect Officers

Officers of the California Fish Canners Association for the ensuing year are: President, Herbert C. Davis, Sea Pride Packing Corp., San Francisco; vice president, W. Wade Ambrose, Westgate Sea Products Co., San Diego; and secretary-treasurer, Charles A. Winkler. They were named at the annual meeting held September 3 in Long Beach.

#### McCornack Named to State Board of Agriculture

Mr. E. A. McCornack, manager of the Eugene Fruit Growers Association, has been appointed a member of the Oregon State Board of Agriculture representing cooperative marketing, for a term of six years ending July 1, 1947. Mr. McCornack has always been active in trade association work and has previously served two terms as a senator and one term as a representative in the Oregon State Legislature.

#### Fruit and Vegetable Market Competition

Supplies of snap and lima beans, tomatoes, and green peas on the fresh market for the week ending September 27, 1941, were smaller than for the corresponding week in 1940, but supplies of spinach were larger, according to the Agricultural Marketing Service, as evidenced by carlot shipments.

Supplies of citrus fruits also were larger for the week ending September 27 this year than for the same period last year.

The following table, compiled from statistics of the AMS, gives detailed comparisons of carlot shipments on certain dates of selected vegetables and fruits:

VEGETABLES	Week ending—		Season total to—		
	Sept. 27	Sept. 27, Sept. 20,	Sept. 27	Sept. 27	Sept. 27
	1940	1941	1941	1940	1941
Beans, snap and lima.....	16	4	1	4,143	3,788
Tomatoes.....	555	454	694	19,013	16,249
Green peas.....	95	58	37	5,528	5,175
Spinach.....	6	21	15	5,932	5,360
Others:					
Domestic, competing directly.....	556	614	664	35,190	35,802
Imports competing indirectly.....	52	75	60	184	267
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FRUITS					
Citrus, domestic.....	1,671	1,889	1,943	154,013	167,900
Imports.....	67	46	49	255	253
Others, domestic.....	3,537	4,368	4,088	54,239	52,052

#### Schedule of Canner Conventions

Florida Canners Association—October 17, Tampa Terrace Hotel, Tampa, Fla.

Association of Pacific Fisheries—November 2-4, Hotel Del Monte, Del Monte, Calif.

Michigan Canners Association—November 4-5, Whitcomb Hotel, St. Joseph, Mich.

Wisconsin Canners Association—November 10-11, Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, Wisc.

Indiana Canners Association—November 13-14, location to be announced.

Eastern Shore of Virginia Packers Association—November 22, Cape Charles, Va.

Iowa-Nebraska Canners Association—November 24-25, Hotel Fort Des Moines, Des Moines, Iowa.

Tri-State Packers Association—December 4-5, location to be announced.

Minnesota Canners Association—December 5, Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

Ohio Canners Association—December 9-10, location to be announced.

Association of New York State Canners, Inc.—December 11-12, Hotel Statler, Buffalo, N. Y.

#### Blue Stamp Foods Designated for October

Foods which will be nationally available during October for purchase with blue stamps have been announced by the Department of Agriculture as follows:

Fresh apples, oranges, and pears, fresh vegetables (including potatoes), corn meal, shell eggs, raisins, dried prunes, hominy (corn) grits, dry edible beans, wheat flour, enriched wheat flour, self-rising flour, enriched self-rising flour, and whole wheat (Graham) flour.

## HEARINGS CONTINUE ON PRICE BILL

### President of Farm Bureau Federation Presents Views of His Organization

Continuing its hearings on proposed price control legislation the House Committee on Banking and Currency during the past week heard Chairman Eccles of the Federal Reserve Board, President O'Neal of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and Undersecretary of War Patterson. The coming week the Committee will take the testimony of a representative of the C. I. O. and of Chairman Bland of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Chairman Bland is expected to request that the fisheries be extended the same consideration in price control legislation as may be granted to agriculture.

Mr. O'Neal presented to the Committee the following eight recommendations and comments on behalf of the Farm Bureau:

First, agriculture has been unfairly attacked and grossly misrepresented because of recent increases in farm prices and the cost of living. American agriculture has never asked for more than parity with industry and labor.

Second, we favor prompt action by Congress to establish a Federal agency to fix maximum prices on a selective basis during the existing emergency. Unless Congress acts, inflationary forces are being set in motion which will prove disastrous to all economic groups.

Third, this control should be on a selective basis that will assure adequate control of inflationary price increases without imposing complete regimentation of our economy.

Fourth, Congress should provide statutory limitations to the powers to be exerted by the administrative agency and should set forth the conditions and the standards to guide this agency in carrying out the policy of Congress.

Fifth, the parity principle should be recognized so as to preserve a fair balance between farm prices, industrial prices and wages. To assure parity to agriculture, no ceiling should be fixed on agricultural commodities or products thereof at less than 110 per cent of parity price, adjusted periodically.

Sixth, we must control inflationary wages as well as inflationary prices, on a selective basis. To this end, we recommend (a) the consideration of a plan of enforced savings, and (b) that no government agency acting as arbitrator or mediator of any labor dispute shall recommend or approve any wage increase which cannot be absorbed within a justifiable price schedule.

Seventh, all authority for price control should be terminated when no longer needed for this purpose.

Eighth, we cannot stop inflation merely by imposing ceilings on a few commodities or even on all commodities. We must utilize the tax powers to a greater extent to control inflation by recapturing excess earnings and excess profits due to defense expenditures. It is also essential to direct our fiscal policy toward this goal and to institute adequate controls over credit and monetary policies.

### Dr. Hugh M. Smith, Former Fisheries Chief, Dies

Dr. Hugh McCormick Smith, internationally famous ichthyologist, and United States commissioner of fisheries from 1913 to 1922, died September 28 at his home in

Washington. Altogether Dr. Smith had been connected with U. S. fishery service for 36 years, having entered the service in 1896. From 1893 to 1897 he was in charge of the division of fishery industries, from then until 1903 was assistant in charge of inquiry on food fishes and fishing grounds, and served as deputy commissioner for 10 years preceding his appointment as chief.

His career was marked by a long succession of scientific achievements and honors at the hand of this and several foreign governments. He played a leading part in numerous arbitration hearings and investigated fisheries in 15 different countries.

### Indexes of Employment and Prices

Prices of foods in retail stores continued to advance during the month ending August 12. Retail prices of all foods, taken as a group, increased 1.3 per cent between July 15 and August 12, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Fresh fruits and vegetables declined 5.5 per cent during this period while canned foods advanced 2.2 per cent. Compared with prices a year ago, the all food group is up 11.8 per cent, while for canned foods the increase is 6.8 per cent.

The wholesale price index of all commodities declined 0.3 per cent during the week ending September 27, but is 13.5 per cent greater than a year ago. The wholesale index of all foods also declined during the week ending September 27, the decrease being 0.9 per cent, but it was 16.8 per cent higher than in the corresponding week of 1940.

Indexes of employment and payrolls for all industries continued their steady advance from July and August, employment gaining 1.9 per cent while payrolls went up 4.2 per cent. Employment for August in the canning and preserving industry increased 95.0 per cent over July and it was 41.5 per cent higher than August of last year; canning payrolls increased 103.5 per cent over July of this year and are higher by 68.6 per cent than August, 1940. The following table gives the index numbers for specified dates:

	RETAIL PRICES (1935-39=100)					
	Aug. 12, 1941	July 15, 1941	June 17, 1941	Aug. 13, 1940		
All foods.....	108.0	106.7	105.9	96.2		
Fresh fruits and vegetables.....	103.8	109.3	116.5	93.4		
Canned fruits and vegetables.....	100.1	97.9	96.2	93.3		

	WHOLESALE PRICES (1926=100)					
	Sept. 27, 1941	Sept. 20, 1941	Sept. 13, 1941	Sept. 6, 1941	Aug. 23, 1941	Sept. 28, 1940
All commodities.....	91.2	91.5	91.6	91.0	90.0	77.7
All foods.....	87.6	88.5	89.1	88.6	87.0	70.8

	EMPLOYMENT (1923-25=100)			PAYROLLS (1923-25=100)		
	Aug. 1941	July 1940	Aug. 1941	Aug. 1941	July 1941	Aug. 1940
All industries.....	132.5	130.6	107.4	157.0	152.8	105.5
Canning and preserving.....	305.1	210.1	263.6	316.9	213.4	248.3